

# SALT LAKE CITY

UTAH



The Church of Jesus Christ  
of Latter-day Saints

Pq

979.2251

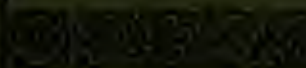
B952i



## A Trip to the Yellow- stone Park

—across the  
Grand Path of Beauty—

Through Colorado,  
Utah, Idaho, and  
Montana, embracing  
the choicest  
portions through-  
out the Scenic West



Includes in the summer season rates from  
Chicago, St. Louis and Missouri River points.  
Includes all hotel, meals, transportation and baggage  
for yourself.

SALE-TIME Rate of

**\$49.50**

from OGDEN  
or Pocatello

Let us make your trip through the  
beauty of the Yellowstone. First class service.

**Oregon Short Line R. R. Co.**

Salt Lake City, Utah

1918-1919  
12-14-19

1918-1919  
12-14-19

ILLUSTRATED SOUVENIR  
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH



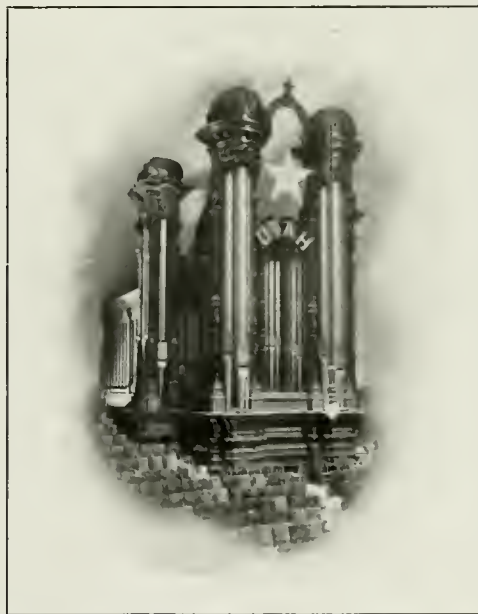
Published by the

Bureau of Information  
and Church Literature



---

214 Templeton, Salt Lake City



**Salt Lake City** was founded by the Latter-day Saints or Mormons, in July, 1847. The Saints came west under the leadership of President Brigham Young, after they had been driven from Illinois. President Young succeeded the Prophet Joseph Smith, after the latter's martyrdom (June 27, 1844), as President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

## TEMPLE BLOCK

**Salt Lake Temple**—The Latter-day Saints have four temples and nearly four hundred houses of worship in Utah. The largest temple is that at Salt Lake City. In April, 1851, the Church decided to construct this edifice on its present site. On February 14, 1853, the Temple Block was dedicated and ground broken for the foundation. The corner stones were laid April 6, 1853. The building was completed and dedicated April 6, 1893.

The Temple is 186½ feet long and 99 feet wide, covering an area of 18,562 square feet. Including the Temple Annex and smaller connected buildings, the cost of construction is about four million dollars. The Temple is built of granite, brought from a quarry about twenty miles distant. Before the advent of the railway to the quarry, in 1873, the huge blocks of stone were transported by ox teams; it took four yoke of oxen four days to transport a single large stone from the quarry to the Temple grounds.

The Temple faces east and has six towers, three on the east end and three on the west end. The height of the rockwork on the east central tower is 210 feet; on the west central tower 204 feet; on the walls of the main building 167½ feet. The thickness of the walls varies from 6 to 9 feet. The footing wall on which the building rests is 16 feet wide and 16 feet deep. The east central tower is surmounted by the figure of an Angel proclaiming the everlasting Gospel. (Rev. xiv:6).

The figure is of hammered copper, covered with gold leaf, and is 12 feet 5½ inches in height. The Temple is closed to the general public, being in use the greater part of the time.

Other temples of the Latter-day Saints in Utah are located at Logan, Cache County, Manti, Sanpete County, and St. George, Washington County.

**Temple Block**—The Temple Block is forty rods square and contains ten acres. Besides the Temple and annexed buildings, there are in the square the Tabernacle, Assembly Hall, Bureau of Information, and a quaint old adobe building covering the United States meridian stone and astronomical instruments for taking observations. At the southeast corner of the block is a stone marking the base from which Salt Lake City is surveyed. The Temple Block is surrounded by a stone and adobe wall which was completed August 15, 1854.

**Tabernacle**—The large Tabernacle, the roof of which consists of a single wooden arch, was commenced in 1865 and completed in 1870. It is 150 feet wide, 250 feet long, and 80 feet high, and has wonderful acoustic properties. It will seat comfortably about 8,000 people. Religious services are held on Sundays at 2 p. m.

The grand organ is in the tabernacle, and is 30 x 33 feet, and 48 feet high. It contains 5,500 pipes. The cost, including repairs to date, is \$115,000. It was built by home talent and chiefly of native woods. Organ recitals are given at stated intervals.

**Assembly Hall**—The Assembly Hall is built of granite. The height of the central spire is 130 feet. The building is 68 x 120 feet. Its corner stones were laid September 28, 1877, and the building was dedicated January 8, 1882.

The Latter-day Saints' University buildings, Tithing Storehouse, Lion and Beehive houses, and general Church offices are located on the ten-acre square east of the Temple Block.

Ward assembly halls, for religious worship, are located in each Bishop's ward, or district.

The Municipal Buildings—joint city and county—are located on State Street, half a mile south of the Eagle Gate.

The Eagle Gate, formerly the entrance to the private grounds of President Brigham Young, is one block east of the southeast corner of the Temple Block.

Brigham Young's Monument is located at the intersection of the streets at the southeast corner of the Temple Block.

The Salt Lake Theatre, erected in 1861 and opened to the public in March, 1862, is at the corner of State and First South Streets.

The Lion House was built in 1855.

The Church Historian's office is opposite the Lion House.

The Gardo House, next to the Historians office, was erected by President Brigham Young as a suitable place to receive friends and visitors, but was never used by him. It is now the property of the Church.

Saltair Beach, the Great Salt Lake bathing resort, is 15 miles west of Salt Lake City.

In 1853 the population of Salt Lake City was 6,000. In 1902 it was 65,000.

The Deseret News, the oldest paper in the Rocky Mountains, was first issued in Salt Lake City June 15, 1850.

On January 31, 1854, a mass meeting held in Salt Lake City memorialized Congress in favor of a railroad from the Missouri River to the Pacific Coast, via Salt Lake City. The Pacific Railroad via Ogden was completed May 10, 1869, and a line to Salt Lake City, Jan. 10, 1870.

The first Legislature of Utah convened in Salt Lake City, Sept. 22, 1851.

The University of Deseret (State University) was opened in Salt Lake City in 1851.

In 1853, the Spanish wall was built on the east and south of the city, as a protection against Indians. It was 12 feet high, 6 feet thick at the base, and 2½ feet thick at the top. It was 9 miles long.

The first fire department in Salt Lake City was organized Oct. 17, 1856.

In October, 1861, the overland telegraph line was completed, via Salt Lake City.

The first telegram east was sent by President Brigham Young on October 18.

Fort Douglas was located in October, 1862.

Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution was founded Oct. 16, 1868.

Street railway construction in Salt Lake City began in 1872. There are now 85 miles of electric lines. In 1873 Salt Lake City was first lighted with gas. It is now well lighted by electricity.

President Brigham Young died August 29, 1877 in Salt Lake City.

Salt Lake City is 4,261 feet above sea level. The Great Salt Lake is 4,218 feet above sea level.

There are 15 banks in Salt Lake City, with a capital of \$3,005,000, and deposits of over \$25,000,000.

The annual coal product of Utah is worth over \$5,000,000.

The annual output of the precious metals in Utah is over \$20,000,000.

There are over 116,000 teachers and pupils in the "Mormon" Sunday schools.

The first Sunday school in Utah was established in Salt Lake City in December, 1849. Utah's public school system is one of the best in the United States.

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints was organized April 6, 1830, in Fayette, Seneca County, New York. It now has a membership of about 400,000.

The Church has been presided over by Presidents Joseph Smith, Brigham Young, John Taylor, Wilford Woodruff, Lorenzo Snow and Joseph S. Smith, in the order named.





SALT LAKE CITY



THE GREAT TEMPLE, SALT LAKE CITY



MAIN STREET, SALT LAKE CITY



TEMPLE BLOCK, SALT LAKE CITY





SALT LAKE TABERNACLE



INTERIOR OF SALT LAKE TABERNACLE



ASSEMBLY HALL, TEMPLE BLOCK





JOSEPH SMITH, THE PROPHET  
Founder of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints





BRIGHAM YOUNG MONUMENT



PRESIDENT BRIGHAM YOUNG



GRAVE OF BRIGHAM YOUNG



GARDO HOUSE



LION HOUSE



President John R. Winder

President Joseph F. Smith

President Anton H. Lund

FIRST PRESIDENCY OF THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER DAY SAINTS





CITY AND COUNTY BUILDING, SALT LAKE CITY





FIRST HOUSE BUILT IN SALT LAKE CITY



JEWISH SYNAGOGUE



CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, SALT LAKE



SALT PALACE

SALT LAKE THEATRE, ERECTED BY BRIGHAM YOUNG





DESERET NEWS BUILDING



NEW POST OFFICE AND GOVERNMENT BUILDING





DOOLY BLOCK



MCCORNICK BLOCK



RESIDENCE, DAVID KEITH, ESQ.

RESIDENCE, M. H. WALKER, ESQ.

RESIDENCE, HON. O. J. SALISBURY

RESIDENCE, HON. THOS. WEIR



RESIDENCE, HON. A. W. McCUNE



DE GOLYER'S HOUSE



KEARN'S ST. ANN'S ORPHANAGE





FORT DOUGLAS, NEAR SALT LAKE CITY



PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDINGS, SALT LAKE CITY



CHILDREN'S DAY, LIBERTY PARK, SALT LAKE CITY





SALTAIR PAVILION



DANCING PAVILION, SALTAIR



BATHING IN THE GREAT SALT LAKE

SALT AIR ON THE GREAT SALT LAKE

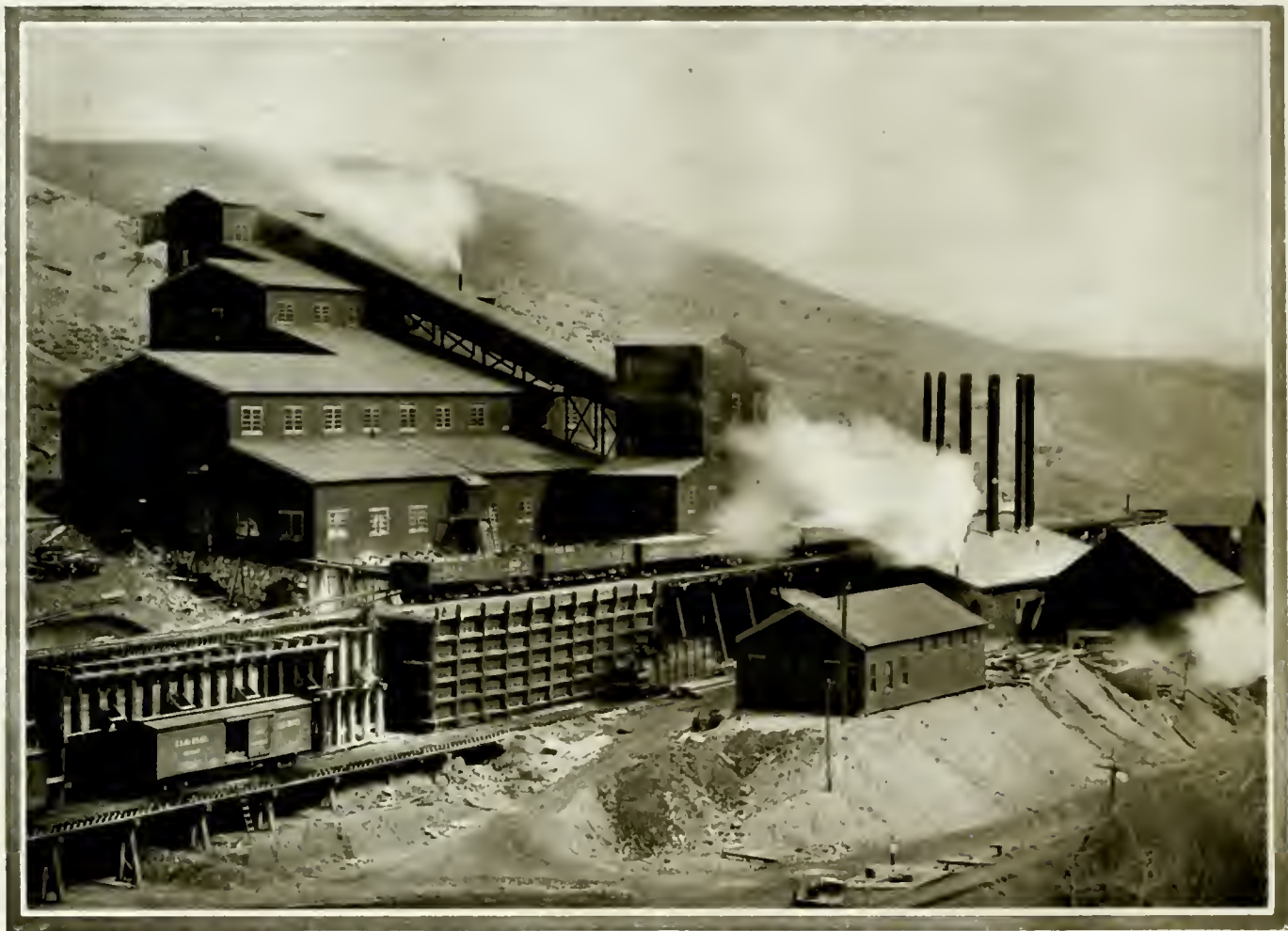


PAVILION AT LAGOON RESORT, NEAR SALT LAKE CITY

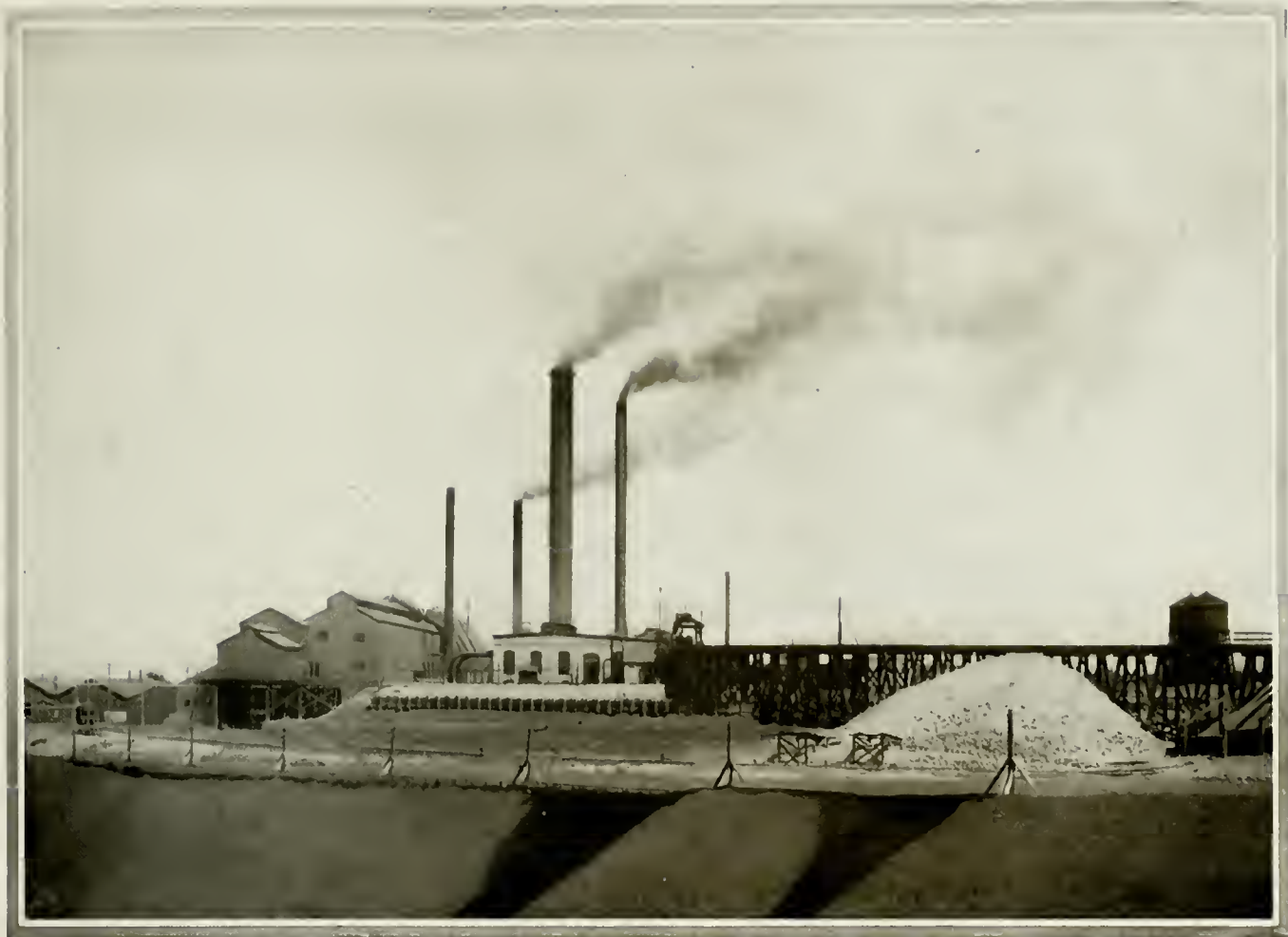




LAGOON RESORT, NEAR SALT LAKE CITY



UTAH COPPER CO'S. MILL, BINGHAM



U. S. SMELTING CO'S. PLANT, BINGHAM JUNCTION





WASATCH MOUNTAINS FROM LIBERTY PARK



PLEASURE RESORT, WASATCH MOUNTAINS, UTAH



MOUNTAIN SCENERY, UTAH. SAN PEDRO, LOS ANGELES & SALT LAKE RAILWAY





MOUNTAIN SCENERY, WASATCH RANGE, UTAH





DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILWAY

CASTLE GATE, UTAH



ROYAL GORGE, COLO. DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RY.



CROSSING GREAT SALT LAKE ON THE LUCIN CUT-OFF. SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY





TWIN FALLS, SNAKE RIVER, IDAHO. (Oregon Short Line Railway.)  
Supplying irrigating water for 270,000 acres of land under Twin Falls Land and Water Company.





L. D. S. BUREAU OF INFORMATION, TEMPLE BLOCK



# **Denver & Rio Grande** **Railway**

## THE SCENE LINE

to Steamboat Springs  
Aspen, Leadville, Park  
City, Colorado, Silver  
Springs, Durango, Montezuma,  
Cortez, St. Louis, Elgin,  
and all points there.

Connecting at Ogden  
Utah, Denver, Salt Lake City,  
Seattle, Portland, San Francisco,  
and other lines.

## 5 TRAINS DAILY

Schedule, Express  
& Fast, including Night  
and Service, via Park  
Branch, and Central  
South West.

Through Pullman  
Express, Sleeping Car  
to Denver, Durango, Montezuma, Cortez, St. Louis, and  
through to San Francisco,  
Seattle, Portland, etc.

## DENVER DIVISION

18 miles.  
The Denver Division  
has rapid service  
to all points.

Through Pullman  
Express, Sleeping Car  
to Denver, Durango, Montezuma,  
Cortez, St. Louis, and  
through to San Francisco,  
Seattle, Portland, etc.

**E. A. BERTON**  
General Manager  
DENVER, CO.